FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 28, 1860. [NO. 2243.]

THE JAPANESE AT WASHINGTON.

The Intelligencer contained a very interesting account of the official reception of the Japanese Embassy. We take from it some paragraphs in addition to the account published in the last Observer:—

"There is something flattering to our national pride in the fact that this country should be the first to receive the distinction of an Embassy from this ancient and almost unknown people, and that a Republican Government of the freest form should have been selected for such an honor by a nation barred in by the prejudice of centuries against all but the most despotic rule. What their habits have been at home may be readily inferred from the fact that, even here, so profound is the subjection of the lower to the higher orders among them that the servants in waiting never enter the apartments of the Embassador without laying their forehead on the doorsill; and, in like manner, when the high dignitaries, who had paid their duty to the President, returned from the East Room, their entire suite (who had been left in waiting outside the door) fell instantly upon their knees, and so remained while their Princes passed by."

"True to the time they had appointed the Japanese officials commenced leaving their hotels at half-past eleven o'clock, and as soon as they were seated in the carriages drawn up to convey them, the procession moved forward to the President's House. The Marine Band preceded, followed by the Ordnance men, the Marines forming a line on each side of the carriages, which each bore an officer of the Embassy in full ceremonial costume. Between every two carriages from two to four Japanese guards, armed with swords, not drawn, marched on foot, one of them carrying aloft a small ensign in Japanese fashion on a pole of about twelve feet high. Of these ensigns there were eight, two or three of them formed in the general shape of a Maltese cross, one similar to the flower known as princess-feather, and others of a design which we find it difficult to describe.

The officer occupying the first carriage in the procession was arrayed in a loose slate-colored gown of State, of a general form like the pulpit gown of the Episcopal clergy, with huge sleeves stiffly extending right and left, the texture having a brocadelike appearance, but with the figuring quite minute. The lower dress consisted of a pair of trowsers very wide and full and of nearly the same material. On the crown of the head, immediately over the tonsure, extending from the forehead to the crown, was worn an ornament shaped like a band of three or four inches wide and eighteen inches long, bent in the middle, and the ends tied, but not close together. Nearly all the Embassadors wore this distinction, but in some the bend stood forward, in others backward.

After the official in the slate-colored dress, came one in a rich green brocade, with larger figure; next one in light green; then one in yellow, next a dark slate, and another in yellow or orange, a third in green, and two riding with Mr. Portman, the interpreter, both arrayed in blue. One little official, in a skirt richly embroidered with pink and gold, attracted considerable attention.

On arriving at the doorway of the Executive Mansion the Japanese guards took the advance and distributed themselves in a double line, between which the Embassadors and superior officers passed into the interior of the building. Here they remained about ten minutes, until the central folding doors of the great East Room were thrown open, when the Oriental strangers found themselves in the presence of several hundreds of American ladies and gentlemen, the latter comprising the President and his Cabinet officers, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Officers of the Army and Navy in full dress and unusual numbers."

"After a pause, the three Japanese Princes charged with the custody of the treaty entered the apartment, and, after advancing a few paces, bowed reverentially; took a few more steps, and bowed again, with all the rigid formality of the toy called a "mandarin;" and, having bowed once more as they approached the President, they then stood fast. They were magnificently dressed, as above described. The caps, or ornaments which they wore upon their heads, they retained throughout the ceremonies. The dimness of the light in the room would have led to the impression that they were middle aged men, of a complexion between sallow and Indian red, and that they were richly dressed in female apparel.

The Ambassador in Chief, who stood in the centre, now read from a paper which he held in his hand his speech, or official address to the President. It was read with rather a strong nasal intonation, indicating earnestness rather than eloquence."

[Published in last Observer.]

"When the Ambassador concluded this address, a square red sort of box or bundle was, with some delay, unfolded, and its contents presented ceremoniously and with an official air to the President, containing, as we suppose, a letter to the President from the Ty-coon, or Chief Magistrate of Japan, and which the President immediately handed over to Mr. Secretary Cass, who stood on his left hand.

Having done this, the Ambassador retired, explaining that it would not comport with the etiquette of his country that he should be present while the letter was read, and that he must report the delivery of the letter to "the Commissioner," an officer who, as we were informed, remained at the door, not having entered the chamber.

The three Princes, after a short delay, again entering as at first, and having, as they advanced, stopped three times to bow themselves, presented the President their letters of credence, which were in like manner passed over to the Secretary of State."

[The President then read his address as in our last.]

"The tone and language of the President seemed to be listened to by his bowing auditors with great satisfaction, and especially the promise with which it concluded, that the Embassy should be returned to Japan at the expense of the United States Government and under the protection of the American flag.

The Princes retired, as before, to report what had been done and said to "the Commissioner;" but soon returned, and were then introduced successively to each member of the Cabinet, who all shook hands with them. Next came Gen. Scott, who made them one of his most gracious bows, but before whose imposing stature the lank and submissive beings seemed almost extinguished. The Vice President was then called for, but was not in presence. The Speaker of the House of Representatives was next summoned, and, with difficulty and not a little delay, oared his way through the sea of ladies' bonnets and officers' epaulets which tossed and billowed between him and the high place of honor.

Some other adieus seemed to be taking, when, at length, under the surveillance of Capt. Dupont, the illustrious strangers, after a parting *salaam* to the President, which he returned with a bow as low, retired from the East Room and made their way through ranks of their kneeling subordinates to another room, where they consumed nearly a quarter of an hour in preparing for their return to their quarters.

In finally retiring through the large hall of the President's House, the same forms as at their entrance were observed by the Japanese guards, who lined the way by which the Ambassadors passed. The carriages were resumed by each of the high officials, and the whole procession went back from the Executive mansion in the same order in which it had arrived.

By a quarter past one o'clock all the Japanese officers had alighted and retired to their apartments at their hotel, the escorting military and police were dismissed, and the whole pageant, which thus occupied one hour and three-quarters, was at an end."

Our Ticket in Alabama.—The Mobile Advertiser says:—"Never, since the days of Harrison, in 1840, and Taylor, in 1848, have nominations been made which fell so favorably upon the public ear—or which awakened so much honest enthusiasm and pleasure. In this section, we have seen nothing like it since 1848, and we are daily gratified with fresh evidences of the strength and popularity of our candidates."

Bell and Everett.—The "nominations are excellent, in point of character and respectability, but they have no chance of success." This is the cry raised already against Bell and Everett. "They cannot be elected—it's no use." The old game. Well, even if we thought they could not be elected, it will be a satisfaction to know that by the acknowledgment of our political opponents, we are supporting gentlemen, excellent in point of character and respectability—and against whose patriotism and wisdom they can truthfully say nothing.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Mr. Seward.—Before Mr. Seward left Washington it was understood he would not resume his seat in the Senate; for if nominated, he intended resigning; and if not, he proposed closing his Senatorial career. When his speech was delivered, he indicated that it would be his last in the Senate.—*Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune.*

Will he Vote for "Dug" or "Abe?"—If Douglas is nominated at Baltimore, will Mr. Buchanan vote for the Little Giant or for Abe. Lincoln? He spread himself for the latter during the celebrated contest in Illinois, and wouldn't he do it again?—*Richmond Whig.*

Cotton Receipts.—4,295,962 bales, against 3,551,763 last year. Increase 744,199.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., LEWIS H. PIERCE, aged 40 years.

In Moore county, on the 8th of April, Mr. HUGH KEITH, in the 88th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1803.

On the 12th inst., at her late residence, Fourth street, Wilmington, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. ANN BOYD, native of Leith, Edinburghshire, relict of Mr. James Boyd, late master H. B. M. service.

At the residence of his mother, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at La Grange, Tenn., JAMES LONDON WRIGHT, aged 26 years, youngest child of Rev. Thomas and Mary H. Wright, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

In New Albany, Miss., Mr. ALEXANDER MORGAN, on the 24th January 1860. He was for many years engaged in the mercantile business, and was well and favorably known. Born at old Henderson, Montgomery county N. C., on the 18th June 1809. At the same place, ELIZABETH A. MORGAN, widow and relict of A. Morgan dec'd, on the 11th April 1860, in the 31st year of her age: she died a christian death in hope. At the same place, NANCY CAROLINE, eldest and only daughter of A. and E. A. Morgan, dec'd, on the 17th April, 1860, in the 15th year of her age. At the same place, on the 21st April, 1860, JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, third son of A. and E. A. Morgan dec'd, in 5th year of his age. At the same place, on the 24th April, 1860, JEROME CLAY, second son of A. and E. A. Morgan dec'd, in the 10th year of his age.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE following is a list of the School Committees appointed for the year 1860, and the amounts due to the several Districts:

Dist.	Committee	Amount
Dist. No. 1.	L Bethune, Neill Sinclair, Jno C Currie,	$36 00
2.	W McDiarmid, Philip McRae, John C McLean,	87 68
3.	R D Gillis, Arch'd McLeod, Daniel Leslie,	36 00
4.	John L Campbell, John A McKeithen, Peter Munroe,	36 90
5.	Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black,	57 08
6.	Arch'd Ray, Lloyd M Gillis, M C Lamont,	36 00
7.	John Brown, Angus Ray, Duncan McCall,	94 26
8.	John McKellar, Duncan Ray, Jno McCall,	58 80
9.	Neill McK Blue, C M Munroe, Angus Ray,	49 96
10.	John L Ferguson, Neill Patterson, Robt Palmer, Jr,	36 00
11.	Neill McPhail, D Morrison, Neill McLeod,	36 00
12.	Robt Smith, A A McKeithen, John Smith,	111 72
13.	W J Kelly, A A Johnson, Alex Darroch,	36 00
14.	Danl Munroe, Jr, Jno Lamont, A Lindsay,	80 76
15.	John Buie, John Ellis, Jr, G D Baker,	64 32
16.	Neill R Blue, David Gillis, Dugald Carmichael,	36 18
17.	A J Davis, Malcom Gillis, Sr, Gilbert Priest,	131 92
18.		132 00
19.	H G Hall, G C Ray, J M Robinson,	320 24
20.	J R Little, D McDugald, B Hunnicut,	234 04
21.	Arch'd McLean, E Fisher, John Brown,	67 55
22.	D Murphy, Jno McDonald, H McNeill,	36 00
23.	N G McNeill, W J Smith, Angus McLean,	36 00
24.	J C Ellis, Jas Thames, J F Byrne,	95 40
25.	J M Foy, Neill Marsh, D T Hollingsworth,	60 60
26.	N H Jones, Jas Cashwell, W S Fisher,	137 34
27.	Andrew C Ray, R McRae, Z Plummer,	104 84
28.	Jas Jenkins, E S Hobbs, John Jenkins,	48 78
29.	Jos Arey, J H Cook, Jno Brown,	616 33
30.	G W Davis, Neill McQueen, J D Nott,	243 24
31.	E W Barge, J T Warden, W T Frizell,	305 78
32.	W J Anderson, A Graham, I B Hawley,	124 04
33.	D McArthur, R Register, A McKay,	54 40
34.	Thos Gilmore, M J Buie, Jas McKay, Sr,	90 08
35.	S Bethea, D Kivett, D D Morris,	254 10
36.	C D Nixon, Alex Elliot, D McCormick,	97 68
37.	H R King, F Mason, J P McLean,	47 70
38.	W B Ray, G Ham, J C Ray,	121 40
39.	B W Smith, D Summerlin, A Walker,	63 20
40.	D McDonald, D Graham, A McLellan,	99 40
41.	H Mun, J W Godwin, L H Godwin,	165 93
42.	D J McAlister, Robt Williams, John Williams,	49 50
43.	J W McLeran, D McLeran, W J McPhail,	137 28
44.	Robt Williams, James Guy, Jas Breece,	144 37
45.	T J Bulla, Jos Cade, Jno Murphy,	83 41
46.	Jas Evans, T McDaniel, Jno McDaniel,	98 76
47.	J Downing, V Downing, J C Melvin,	127 29
48.	K Sessums, S R Hawley, A Maxwell,	88 20
49.	Hector Strickland, Wm Bryant,	237 60
50.	Jas Bullard, M H Sewell, J Averitt,	250 49
51.	B Culbreth, Jas Cain, J B Thagard,	116 42
52.	W G McDonald, J B Hair, E Fisher,	197 58
53.	E King, F C Armstrong, John McAlister,	122 82
54.	Jas Sundy, H H Depo, J A McLauchlin,	334 83
55.	Henry Averitt, Daniel Horn, Henry Carter,	62 28
56.	John Bain, N McMillan, Angus Bain,	73 80
57.	D Davis, G Newton, M McDonald,	48 48
58.	J A Worth, A J Woodward, R W Kinlaw,	265 36

A. M. CAMPBELL, Ch'n

May 21. 20-1t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1860.

Facts and Figures.—We have had many applications for copies of the Observers in which, during the months of March and April, we compiled a variety of facts and statistics bearing upon the question of equal taxation. After supplying all the surplus copies that we had, we received requests to reprint them in the Observer. With some diffidence we proceed to comply with those requests, beginning to-day with the extracts from Gov. Graham's admirable speech with which we commenced the series of articles on the 15th of March.

It is quite manifest, we think, that all that is needful to the success of this right principle of equality of taxation, is, that the people shall have plain facts about it. Those which we have presented, and now propose to republish, have not been controverted by the Democrats, however much their party feelings may deter some of them from adopting the palpably just conclusions to which they have led us.

A few surplus copies of these papers may be had as issued.

From the Observer of March 15th.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

We have been a good deal surprised at the pretence set up by the Democratic papers, of reverence for the sacred Constitution of our State, and objection to disturbing the compromises agreed upon in 1835, by the Convention which amended it. But that surprise is vastly increased when we see the Democratic Convention held last week,—a body so much more intelligent than the body of Democratic Editors,—solemnly resolve,

"That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust."

Now as to the Editors who have harped upon this matter of the compromises of our State constitution, very few of them are familiar with the history or purpose of those compromises; but that the intelligent body of native and generally elderly gentlemen who composed the Democratic Convention should have set up such a bald pretence, indicates either an ignorance of which we did not suspect them, or a recklessness by no means creditable to their integrity.

We propose to show that the compromise now insisted on was *destroyed by the Democrats themselves*, and is of course no longer binding in one part, the other being abrogated. And we propose to show that when it was so destroyed, it was with a solemn warning of the very result now impending. We cannot do this in more clear and forcible terms than are presented by a speech of Gov. Graham in the State Senate in Dec. 1854—a speech which was published at the time in the Observer and other State papers, and in pamphlet, and we have no doubt was listened to and read by many of the very persons who now profess to be shocked at the idea of "disturbing" a compromise which they were then warned, (only five years ago,) they were about to destroy by passing the Free Suffrage bill.

We ask particular attention to some passages which we have italicised in the following extracts from Gov. Graham's speech, and indeed to the whole of the extracts:—

"Sir, to the most casual reader of the Act of 1835, it is perfectly manifest that the retention of the freehold qualification in electors of the Senate was as well defined and secured an object in the adjustment, then made, as taxation for the basis of representation in the Senate, and federal population of representation in the House, and a much better secured object, than any other provision of the amended Constitution, save these two. And, as that adjustment was a compromise of a contention of thirty years, literally a treaty of peace, *the parties to it, and all others, will be exonerated from its further observance so soon as this one of its fundamental articles has been abandoned and annulled.* I wish this to be *known and remembered* by those who have such dreadful apprehensions from the call of a convention, and whatever changes the Constitution may be destined to undergo, *that we may hear no complaint of a breach of plighted faith, and a departure from the terms of compromise.* This original bill *sets the compromise at naught*, and leaves every man to take part in regard to amendments of the Constitution, as may seem right in his own eyes. Sir, there is no escape from this conclusion. You propose, by this bill, a plain and palpable violation of the compromise of 1835, and yet you evince a very salutary fear of losing the benefits of that compromise in other particulars. If there be, as you, I think, vainly apprehend, a serious or general disposition to disturb the basis of representation, you will have lost more than half your power of resistance to it, when you have broken the faith "which binds the moral elements of the world together."

"But, the change in the Constitution proposed by this original bill is not only a violation of the compromise, but if it be made and nothing more be done, it will destroy the balance between conflicting interests then established, and will be an act of gross injustice to the owners of landed property, as contra-distinguished from the owners of property in slaves. This may not be obvious at first sight, but I think it can be made perfectly apparent. We have already seen that a Constitution of a free government is like the human system, compounded of various parts, harmonized in one whole; and that such is the union of these parts with each other, that one cannot be disturbed without affecting others. It might be supposed by a superficial observer, that the human hand would be improved by cutting off the fingers of equal lengths, and the operation would be so simple that any child who could handle an axe could perform it. And yet we know that this curtailment of the extremity would wound nerves and blood vessels connecting with the brain and the heart, the very vitals of the system. So this apparently simple lopping off from the Constitution of the State, what is represented as a mere exerescence, under the captivating idea of a political right, would, from the connections and dependencies of this provision, produce effects reaching far beyond a mere question of equality in voting, in which aspect alone it is treated by the Executive, and has usually been considered by the public. I have already demonstrated that the freehold qualification required in the electors of this body was the landholder's defence against unequal taxation on his property, that for this purpose it was ordained by our fathers in the first Constitution, that for the same purpose it was revised and re-ordained by their children in 1835, and that the compromise Constitution then given to us was in other of its parts built upon this provision as upon a foundation stone. Being a member of the Legislature both in 1833 and 1834, and taking an humble part among the advocates for a Convention, I recollect something of the history of that Convention act, and of the negotiations by which a sufficient number of votes was given to the bill to allow the question to be determined by the people. Not only was it required that this qualification in Senatorial voters should be retained as a protection to landed property, but it was also required and conceded that the Convention should have power to make the capitation tax on slaves and white polls equal throughout the State; and it was morally certain from the manner in which the Convention was constituted, that it would be done: and it was done to the fullest extent of the power conferred. Sir, the language of Eastern gentlemen, addressed to their Western brethren, was substantially this: "Your property consists for the greater part in land. That is protected against unjust levies, by the power of the landholder to elect the Senate; that power we all agree is to be retained. But we own the larger portion of the slaves. Give us a constitutional guarantee against undue taxes upon slaves, and other matters being arranged satisfactorily, we will go into convention, and give you equal representation." This was agreed to. The convention was called. It ordained that slaves, under twelve and over fifty years of age, should not be taxed at all; and those between those ages should be only subject to such poll tax as should be laid on white men. Thus, one half in number of all the slaves in the State is exempted by the constitution from taxation altogether; and the other half is exempted from all tax as property, but is liable only to the capitation tax imposed on white men. Thus, the two great subjects of property in the State, lands and slaves, were placed under the protection of the constitution, against unreasonable exactions by the Legislature—the lands retaining their old defence, by means of a political power in the hands of their owners, which enables them to have a veto on legislation, in one House of the General Assembly—the slaves having a still more effectual shield, not by means of a political power in the owner, but by a positive interdict upon the Legislature from laying its finger upon the one half of them for any levies for the support of Government, and upon the other half, only so heavily, or so lightly, as it lays it upon the white man with a vote in his hand. And now, sir, you propose by this "Free Suffrage" bill to take from the landholder the protection which he has had from the foundation of the Government, and by reason of the retention of which, protection was given to the slaveholder in 1835, and to permit the protection then for the first time allowed to the slaveholder to remain. This looks to me very much like taking out the foundation, and expecting the superstructure to remain, poised in mid air—very much like taking out a balance wheel from a complex machine, and expecting it to run on, as if never disturbed. Does any one doubt for a moment, that if the protection to land had not been continued in 1835, the guarantee in favor of slaves would never have been adopted? I was continuously a member of the General Assembly, from the ratification of the amended constitution, until 1840; and I am very sure, that after the compromise of 1835, down to that date, if a Western member had introduced a bill to amend the constitution, by annulling the guaranty in favor of slaves, or if an Eastern member had proposed a bill to amend the constitution, by abolishing the protection to lands, by doing away the qualification of voters for the Senate, either would have been charged with a breach of faith, and from which ever side the movement might have come, it would have provoked retaliation on the other.

"But, I may be told, that Eastern and Western parties have passed away. Be it so; I shall be the last to attempt to revive strifes merely sectional. But the great interests of society exist now as they existed in 1835; and although men may be individuated, and act no longer in sectional masses, the question still is of as much interest as ever—is there to be any check upon the Legislature, in the imposition of taxes on property? And if there is, on what species of property? Shall land, the most important of all property, be cast away, and bear such burdens as may be imposed at pleasure or of necessity, while slaves enjoy the exemptions now allowed? Sir, I fear this subject of amending the constitution has been considered too much with reference merely to equality on days of election. Let us become a people of equal rights and equal privileges, says the Governor, in his message. The problem really to be solved is not one of political equality merely, but of taxable equality also. And whilst I do not object to all free citizens casting equal votes on days of election, I must insist that along with that change in the constitution, there shall be security for as near an approach to equality as possible on the days of tax-gathering, and, when the sheriff makes his annual round, for the collection of the revenue, that each man shall contribute according to his several ability, for the support of Government. It has been treated as a question solely between the landholder and non-landholder, in regard to equality of votes. It is an equally important question between the landholder and the slaveholder, and white poll, in regard to taxation. We must view things as they are. What are the great subjects of taxation in the State, from which revenue is to be derived? Lands, slaves, and white polls. You may derive something handsome from taxes on moneys at interest, and stocks in Banks, or other corporations, and a pittance from what is laid on your daughter's piano, your wife's silver spoons, *et cetera*, but your main reliance for revenue is upon the three sources just mentioned. These three interests were all represented in the convention of 1835, were parties to the treaty then made, and are all protected against unequal burdens under the existing constitution. The land, by the power of its owner to select the Senator; the white poll, by his power to select the House of Commons, and the slave property, by the guaranty already mentioned. There is, and was designed to be, between them, mutual checks against inequality of imposition. By this bill you destroy this system; you strike from the landholder his power of defence, while you leave to the slaveholder his impenetrable shield. You set out with the Quixotic idea of establishing equal political rights; and end by creating an unequal and unjust exposure to taxation, a greater mischief and grievance than that you designed to remedy; a natural consequence of undertaking to deal with the complicated subject of the constitution by piecemeal. Sir, suppose this Senate was sitting as a convention, with power to make and propose a whole constitution to the people of the State, (and that is the situation in which we should place ourselves, when we come to devise amendments,) and that we had progressed so far as to establish two branches of the Legislature, and to ordain that the electors for each should be the same—that we had further voted that land should be liable to taxation at the will of the Legislature, without any restraint, and then that some member should propose to restrain the General Assembly from taxing slaves, as provided in the present constitution, how many votes do you suppose the proposition would receive? Would it not be at once replied, and perhaps with some impatience, "No, we have refused any restraint in regard to land, and it would be unjust therefore, to provide one as to slaves." And is the injustice any the less, because, both lands and slaves being protected under the present constitution, you strike out the protection of one and leave that of the other, than if you had a new constitution to make, you refused protection to lands and inserted it for slaves? Sir, this subject has sooner or later to be met on manly and intelligent ground. When you take away the present constitutional protection to land, there are two alternatives open to your adoption, one of which you will be compelled to take; and these are, either to insert a new provision which shall afford the protection you have taken away, unaccompanied by political power, or to strike out all protection to property of every kind, and leave it to be taxed at the pleasure of the Legislature. For, Sir, when it shall become known to the people of the State that you have sent them a constitution, as you propose to do by this Bill, in which no property is protected from taxation except slaves, and that, of these, one half cannot be taxed at all, and the other half only as white polls, *you will have produced a war upon the interest of the slaveholder, quite as fierce as that you are now waging against the landholder.* Let no one accuse me of desiring to produce such a contest. The charge would be as unjust as untrue. A slaveholder myself, to a considerable amount of the estate with which I am endeavoring to provide for a somewhat numerous family, I have every reason to desire security and protection to that species of property. But when we are called on to consider propositions for change in the structure of the Government, it is necessary to analyze society, and see of what elements it is composed, and how they consist together. And as a matter of policy, I do not wish to see slave property enjoy the "bad eminence" of being the sole favorite of the constitution, and subjecting its owners to a public sentiment which cannot be otherwise than injurious; and as a public servant, charged with the duty of guarding alike all the interests of the State, and to allow to none an advantage above another—I cannot and will not consent to put the landholder without the pale of the protection of the constitution and leave the slaveholder within it." * * *

"I repeat, sir, it is a delicate, and by no means an agreeable task, thus to review the great interests of the State, and place them in apparent antagonism. But it is necessary that we shall realize what we are about, when an amendment to the Constitution is urged which is in the nature of an attack on one species of property, and survey the whole field before us. The landholders are not a majority of the people, but they approach much nearer to it than the slaveholders, and when you have triumphed over them, and exposed their land to unlimited taxation, especially when you accompany it with a new tax bill, *they will turn upon you and demand a repeal of the protection against taxes on slaves, and will find recruits enough to carry it as by storm.* Thus a contest is to be begun, of which no man can tell the end.

"Sir, it is to avoid these consequences that I offer the amendment under consideration. Since you propose, as I have shown, to abandon and violate the compromise of 1835, to annihilate the checks and balances then established between conflicting interests, to allow one of these interests an advantage it could never have obtained but for that which you propose to abolish in another, the earlier and the more calmly you can settle the matter the better. When a compact becomes thus disregarded or misunderstood, and there is a determination to get rid of its terms, it is high time to call together the parties who formed it, and let them agree upon new stipulations."

Shameful Misrepresentation.—In our last we exposed a case of garbling by which the Wilmington Journal endeavored to show that Mr. Bell had made a bid for the Black Republican nomination at Chicago. We were not surprised to see such a thing in the Journal, but we *are* surprised to find the same thing in the last Raleigh Standard and Charlotte Democrat, papers which, with all their warm partisan feelings, are not in the habit of perpetrating wilful misstatements of fact.

The Standard makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"*Oh Mr. Bell! Mr. Bell!! Mr. Bell!!!*—The Hon. John Bell, in his speech to the serenaders in Philadelphia said, "*I regard the majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union.*" This was a pretty strong bid for the Chicago nomination. But it failed. That Convention, though it no doubt felt grateful for the compliment bestowed by Mr. Bell, thought it to be its duty to nominate some one for President who had been actively engaged in the Republican cause, and not merely one like Mr. Bell, who sympathized with it."

Oh Mr. Standard! Mr. Standard!! Mr. Standard!!! How could you be guilty of such outrageous injustice to a true man? Had you overlooked what Mr. Bell *did* say? If so, read it now and make amends for the oversight and the wrong. Mr. Bell said, "I regard the majority of the Republican party and the majority of the Democratic party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union."

We endorse this sentiment. We firmly believe that the majority of *all* parties in this country are thus "devoted to the Constitution and the Union." We would be deeply grieved to be obliged to think otherwise.

Why did not the Standard and other Democratic papers charge that Mr. Bell was making "a pretty strong bid for the" *Democratic* nomination? If it was a bid for one it was equally so for the other. We will not say that their object was to bring odium on Mr. Bell by misrepresenting him; for we hope and believe that it was done in ignorance of the truth.

But the Standard charges that Mr. Bell "sympathized with" the Republican cause. Where is the evidence of such sympathy? If that evidence is furnished by his speech to the serenaders, equal evidence is furnished by the same speech that he "sympathized with" the Democratic cause. Are these so alike that Mr. Bell can "sympathize with" both? But we deny that Mr. Bell has ever by word or deed manifested any such sympathy. His whole life disproves it. As one of the evidences of his perfect soundness on this question of slavery, we refer the Standard to the closing pages of his speech in the U. S. Senate on the 6th of July 1850, on the Compromise measures, (see Appendix to Cong. Globe, 1st Session 31st Congress, vol. 22, Part 2,) in which will be found what we think is one of the most complete vindications of the institution that ever was spoken.

Corruption.—A Board of Naval officers was appointed about a year since to "investigate" the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Their report was made in June last, and from extracts published in the Philadelphia Inquirer it seems that there is quite "a strong smell" in that city as well as in Washington. Among the queer practices prevalent in the Yard, (which by the way gives a Democratic member of Congress to Philadelphia in the person of Mr. Florence,) "it was ascertained that the individual rated and paid as "second clerk to Commandant," had *never been seen* by that officer; that the "Clerk of the Yard" had done no duty for *four years*, although conscientiously pocketing a salary; that the office of "master laborer" was useless; that most of the time nearly one third of the men employed were unnecessary; that there was no check to make it certain that the men actually remained in the Yard after answering to their names, while there was nothing to hinder their leaving if they chose; that men were employed at the dictation of politicians; and that the chips of the Yard were sold for less than it cost to pile them, while wood was bought, by the hundred cords to maintain fires, for which the chips ought to have been used."

"That's the way the money goes." The useless clerks draw their salaries, the useless men are employed in drawing pay, the chips are given away, and the wood bought, *to make voters for Florence and the party.*

Candidates.—Henry Walser, Esq., Whig, is a candidate for the Senate in Davidson. He and Mr. Thomas, however, we learn from the Greensborough Patriot, submit their claims to the County Convention which is to meet on June 26th.

Gen. S. H. Walkup, Whig, is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Anson and Union.

The Democrats of Chatham have nominated William G. Harris, Esq., for the Senate; Messrs. Daniel Hackney, Turner Bynum and R. C. Cotten for the Commons.

The Democratic candidates in Wake are, for the Senate, Geo. W. Thompson, Esq.; for the Commons, E. G. Haywood, Henry Mordecai, W. R. Cox.

A. W. Burton, Esq. is the Democratic candidate for Senator in Rutherford, Cleveland and Polk.

Congress.—On Saturday, the only interesting occurrence in the Senate was the reception of a message from the President, calling the attention of Congress to the capture of the slaver Wildfire, and to the circumstances under which the five hundred negroes found on board are now detained at Key West, in the State of Florida. The President recommends that a permanent appropriation be made for defraying the expenses to be incurred in the return of such captured negroes to Africa. The whole subject was referred to the Commitee on the Judiciary.

Private Bills and Buncombe speeches occupied the House.

On Monday, the Senate continued the discussion of Mr. Davis's resolutions; Mr. Toombs speaking at length, and Messrs. Hammond, Pugh, Brown, Hale and Lane briefly. No vote.

In the House, a resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence fixing the time of final adjournment of the session on Monday, June 18th. The Senate homestead bill was taken up, amended by substituting the bill heretofore passed by the House, and then passed by a large majority. The Senate bill increasing the pay of the navy was taken up, amended, and passed by a large vote. Several private bills and some of a general nature were acted upon under suspension of the rules. The sitting continued till past five o'clock.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest in either House. The Davis resolutions still under discussion.

What the West Wants.—Gov. Ellis has amused himself down East by saying a good many hard things of the West. Among other bugbears with which he and his followers have sought to scare the people of the East into voting against Equal Taxation, is a story that the people of the West are not seeking such a system of taxation but are seeking a change in the basis of representation. The Western Whigs, at their various meetings, take the trouble explicitly to contradict these inventions of the Governor. As an instance, we cite the following resolution adopted by the Whig Convention for the 7th Congressional District, which met at Salisbury, Gov. Ellis's home, a few days since:—

"Resolved, That taxation and representation should go together, as now provided by our organic law; that the Whig sentiment of the West is unalterably opposed to any change of the basis of representation in either House of the General Assembly; and that all we seek or desire is to secure the constitutional recognition of a system of Taxation, which shall operate justly and equally upon all tax-payers, and both sections."

Japan Ware.—Every body is just now interested in the Japanese, and we yield a good deal of space to the gratification of the public curiosity. See the article from the Intelligencer in the preceding page. Besides that, we gather from different papers and letters the following items:—

"A good joke is told of one of the second order of officers. On Saturday he went into a barber's shop, near the hotel, in order to have his tonsure fresh shaven, which was accordingly done, and quite to his liking. On leaving, he paid the barber, in strict accordance with tonsorial prices in the Empire from which he came, taking from his pouch and placing in the hands of the barber one copper cash, eight of which are equal to one cent. So doing he walked leisurely away."

"They eat four times a day, rice being their principal dish, with boiled chickens, ham, hard boiled eggs, and vegetables of every description. Tea is their constant beverage, although they betray a liking for the champagne so abundantly provided by the naval officers with them, and several have been initiated into the "fancy drinks" of the bar-room."

"Some of those yesterday at the White House, came back to the hotel firmly impressed with the idea that Gen. Scott is the highest dignitary of our land, and that Mr. Buchanan is his civil Minister who attends to the details of government."

"Their pipes are wooden stems with metallic mouth pieces and tiny bowls, not much larger than an inverted thimble. They carry them in grass-cloth pouches, to which are attached their tobacco bags, containing what smoking Americans term vile stuff, resembling the Persian tobacco sold in the bazaars of Constantinople. About three whiffs empties the bowl, which has to be frequently replenished.

"The Marylanders and Virginians are already sending samples of their "weed," which is graciously accepted, but evidently is not considered equal to their native production. They accept cigars, but after smoking them awhile, courteously return them lighted, to the donors."

"Although they declined shaking hands with Miss Ledyard, when presented to her grand father, the Secretary of State, on the ground that they were forbidden to touch any of the gentler sex while away, they are already on very good terms with the lady-boarders at Willard's, and evidently enjoy their society."

TERRIFIC TORNADO IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 22.

Several persons killed and a great many Injured!—The most destructive tornado ever known passed over this city, yesterday. It came from the Northeast in a densely black cloud two miles broad, rushing forward with fearful rapidity, accompanied with thunder, lightning and torrents of rain, demolishing and unroofing houses in its course. The damage it has done amounts to half a million of dollars. A great many persons were injured and six were killed.

The Supreme Court.—Will commence its Summer Term in this City, on Monday, the 11th day of June. Causes will be called as follows:

June 13, those from the I Circuit.
" 18, " V "
" 25, " II "
July 2, " III "
" 9, " IV "
" 16, " VI and VII Circuits.

Raleigh Standard.

Early Cotton.—A gentleman left at our office, on Saturday, some Cotton stalks, from the plantations of Mr. Desel and Mr. Coffee, Brazoria county, Texas, which are certainly indicative of an early and abundant crop. These stalks were picked on the 7th of this month, and are about two feet high. The young bolls were then already formed—one of these stalks bearing ten. They were grown on land first opened to cultivation this season, and are only an average of the crop in that entire section.—*Charleston Mercury.*

State Stocks.—In New York on Monday, $10,000 North Carolina 6s sold at 97.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

We continue the re-publication of the statistical articles on Equal Taxation, as proposed in our last, by copying the second of the series, as follows:

From the Observer of March 19.

EQUAL TAXATION.

Having, on Thursday, by the publication of a portion of Gov. Graham's speech in the State Senate in 1854, very effectually disposed of the Democratic pretence that the Whig measure of equal taxation would violate a compromise of the Constitution, we propose now to offer a few plain matter of fact observations on the nature of that proposed measure, and its obvious equity. The following is the portion of the Whig Platform which relates to this subject:

"WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of state:

"1. Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

The chief inequality, if not the only one complained of is, that lands and other subjects of taxation are assessed according to their value, whilst negroes, now the largest single species of property in the State, and the one most readily convertible into cash, pay far less than their due proportion, according to *their* value. As was shown by Gov. Graham, this concession was made to the slaveholders in 1835, as a consideration for the concession to the landholders of an exclusive representation in the State Senate. The reason for the concession no longer exists. Democracy has wrested from the landholders *their* part of the benefits of this compromise, and there is therefore no reason for continuing the unequal burden on them.

The average value of negroes between 12 and 50 years of age is at least $1000 each. Suppose one man to own ten such negroes, worth $10,000. He pays into the State treasury as tax on them, $8. His neighbor owns $10,000 worth of houses and lands, and he pays on that $20 of State taxes. Is there any reason for this inequality? Not that we can perceive. Both are equally protected in their rights, and sustained in the values of their respective species of property, by the very same government which is maintained by the common fund of taxes thus collected. Out of this common fund the Executive and Legislative and Judicial departments, and all else composing the Government that protects all alike, derive their support. Without this government, to protect and secure those rights of property, neither lands nor slaves would be of value in North Carolina, except so far as every individual could maintain his rights by his own strong arm. Such being the undoubted fact, we put it to the conscience of every fair man, of every party, whether it is not equitable that those who equally receive protection, according to their respective necessities for it, should equally pay for that protection, according to their respective amounts of interest protected? Can any fair man whose property consists in negroes, really desire that his neighbor whose property consists in lands, shall pay for *his* protection in his negro property? We cannot believe it. Who will be willing that his neighbor shall justly taunt him with avoiding his share of the public burdens, and throwing them upon one who is no more able than himself to bear them, and yet is called on to pay his own and more than half of his neighbor's share? On the other hand, what freeman will tamely submit thus to pay his own and his equally rich neighbor's taxes? It ought not to be desired and it will not be submitted to.

But the case is far stronger than we have stated it above. The owner of these ten negroes, worth $10,000, is, on an average, the owner of ten others, under 12 and over 50 years of age, who are worth say $5,000; [by reference to the last census it will be seen that just about one-half of the negroes in the State are under 12 and over 50.] On $15,000 worth of property, therefore, he pays $8, whilst his neighbor, with $15,000 worth of real estate, pays $30. We know it is said that those under 12 and over 50 are exempted because they are non-productive. This everybody knows is a legal fiction. Many of those over 50 are among the most productive negroes in the State, earning to their masters from $100 to $500 a year; while it is well known and admitted, that every one of those under 12 is increasing in value at the rate of about $100 a year, and this $100 a year is just as really and truly $100 made by the owner upon this little negro as is any $100 produced by the labor of any one of his grown negroes. Now we put it to any fair man to say, whether any property that a man owns pays him better than this $100 a year of increase in the value of each one of these little negroes? And if it is thus confessedly productive property, why should it not contribute its due proportion to the payment of the public burdens? If, on the other hand, any of the old or young should be, by reason of any infirmity, a charge upon the owner, they should not only not be taxed, but a proper deduction therefor should be made from the aggregate valuation of those who are taxed.

But it is said that these little children may die without ever actually producing any thing. Very true; but that contingency enters into the estimate of their market value, which would be much higher if there could be any guaranty that they would not die. So also one's dwelling or store house or factory, may constitute the chief value of his taxable real estate. That is liable to destruction by fire, and it is as great a pecuniary misfortune thus to lose the one by fire as the other by death.

But how is it with the land? Are there not millions of acres in North Carolina, worth many millions of dollars, and regularly taxed, which do not yield the owner any profit whatever? Why should he pay a high tax on unproductive land whilst the slaveholder pays no tax on unproductive negroes—supposing that they were unproductive, which we deny?

A persistent effort is made by the Democrats to deceive people into the belief that the object of the Whigs is to devise new subjects of taxation—subjects now exempt, such as the household furniture of the "poor widow," &c. This is not only false, but it is absurd. The Legislature already has the *right* to tax such things, and if it were designed or desired to exercise that right there would be no need to call a convention to give the power. But the Legislature has *not* the right to tax negro property according to its value. That is expressly forbidden by the Constitution; and it is therefore necessary to get an amendment of the constitution to confer the right to equalize taxation between lands and negroes. When the Whigs come into power, as we hope and believe that they will, they will desire thus to equalize the taxes on all the leading subjects of taxation, but not to create new subjects unless the public necessities should demand them.

At some future time we propose to show that, as only the same amount of revenue will be required under the one system or the other, when the amount levied on negroes is increased, the amount levied on lands will be correspondingly diminished, and so in many cases a man's taxes may not in reality be materially increased or diminished. For the present we must pause for want of space.

A "Tall" Candidate.—It is said that Abe Lincoln is six feet three inches in height.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Democracy of the South have long vied with the Opposition in denouncing the Homestead Bill as an "infamous swindle," an iniquitous scheme of fraud and robbery, &c. &c. The Democratic Senate has passed it, with but *eight* dissenting votes. Before doing so, however, a democratic Senator from Missouri said some hard things to and of his brethren. We quote from a speech of Mr. Green of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate committee on Territories:—

"Mr. G. said he would say this, and intended to act upon it—if it was intended to pass this bill, right or wrong, he should vote against it; but if simply to put it in the best shape possible, he might vote for it. Not a Senator on the floor could make it appear that this was a homestead bill; and when they say so they are lying to their constituents and defrauding the men whom they represent. A homestead cannot be created by this Government, and not a single Senator dare assert such a thing. If such be the case, what in the name of Heaven is the use of talking about a homestead? [Mr. G. here stopped a long time.] I make a long pause, because I want a reply. Will the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) or the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson,) or any other State, dare to assert that we can make a homestead in the sense in which they wish to put this forth to the country? It is an infamous attempt to deceive the public. They dare not assert it is a homestead. If they dare not do it, then they stand convicted as infamous panderers to a vitiated, but what they consider to be public, sentiment. "I undertake to say there is no such public sentiment, though they conceive it to be so. I say public sentiment is honest, but poor. Corrupt, broken-down politicians are ready to catch at every straw to save them from that infamy to which they are consigned by their nature, and by their progress downward. If the people want land, they can get it now. But here you propose to give it without stint, and under circumstances which will make this Government an encourager of laziness and want of thrift. Yes, says my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Brown), land for the landless, and homes for the homeless. Is there a man landless in Miss. that is worthy of having a home? But when you undertake to give land to the landless, whom do you attempt to take it from? It is my land and your land, and you simply take my land and give it to a worthless scoundrel who never earned a dollar in his life, and never will. I say this, and I say it for my great-grand-children to see, that when a Government undertakes to take property and give it away, it strikes at the foundation of Government. I know I am talking to no purpose—I know I shall be voted down; but when gentlemen give that vote, it will be the most infamous vote they ever cast. What is there honest and truthful in taking my property away and giving it to some poor, infamous scoundrel? Do it if you dare. I defy you. I will say to the American people what you have done; and, so help me God! you will stand condemned before heaven, before God, and the earth. Yes, you have got the power to do it. Do it! Do it! Do it! You vote my property away as a bonus to the lazzaroni—to those infamous scoundrels who will not work for a living—because you want their votes. Do it! You may get their votes, but they will spit upon you after you have got them!"

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese presents to the President were delivered at the White House on Wednesday last. They were contained in numerous boxes and cases, and are "fine specimens of Japanese art." As the President is not at liberty to receive presents from foreign powers, these will be lodged in the Patent office, where other presents are already placed.

The strangers visited the two Houses of Congress on the same day, and appeared to be much interested in the beautiful chambers and in the proceedings. We are happy to state that while they were present there does not appear to have been either a fight or a quarrel.

A Presidential Dinner, &c.—The Ambassadors and some of their highest officers are to dine with the President next Friday. They yesterday sent their formal acceptance of his invitation. It was a document of gigantic dimensions, inclosed in an envelope about a foot in length and correspondingly broad. The contents, on unfolding, expanded to even ampler proportions. A huge paper was thickly covered with the curious configurations of the "Jsic," or highest order of Japanese writing. The two inferior and simpler orders are not used on State occasions. Appended was a Dutch translation, which better fulfilled the expectations of those who received it.

On Saturday the Japanese officers were guided through all parts of the hotel by Mr. Willard. They professed great satisfaction with all the details of management, as, indeed, they do with every worthy thing that comes within their observation. The operations of the laundry, the cooking apparatus, and the mechanism of the bell-wires especially interested them. They finally reached the highest room in the building, when they were allowed to go upon the roof and enjoy the beautiful views of Washington everywhere exhibited from this quarter. With this they were delighted.—*Washington Letter.*

THE FIRST RAILROAD IMPRESSIONS.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from on board the Powhatan, gives the following account of their passage across the Isthmus.

Some of our officers accompanied the Embassy to Aspinwall, not willing to leave them till they saw them safely on board the Roanoke, whose size, and beauty, and ample accommodations, excited their great admiration. Upon the starting of the train, the first the Japanese had ever seen, and the first cars they had ever entered, the conductor put the train at moderate speed, which was gradually increased till it shot forward like an arrow. The Japanese could not suppress their admiration at this new mode of conveyance and rate of progress, so unlike the *norimons* of their own country, in which they were carried on the shoulders of men. It was amusing to see the attempts of the artists to sketch scenes and objects when the train was at the top of its speed, and the poor artist, ignorant of the rate of motion, taking his eye for one instant only from the object to his paper, upon looking again found it had utterly vanished, giving place to others which had the same apparition existence. At last they were obliged to desist, and gave themselves up to the gratification of sight-seeing only.

Two centuries ago, not one in one hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago, not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago, not one girl in a thousand made a waiting-maid of her mother. Wonderful improvements in this wonderful age.

Greensboro' Times.

Nearly one thousand three hundred steamers and sailing vessels passed in sight of Detroit from the opening of navigation—March 6th—to the 14th instant. From this fact some idea may be formed of the magnitude of commercial interests on the great Northern Lakes.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.—Henry Clay said in reply to Wm. H. Seward, that the abolition movements would "lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union." "And the platform of that Union party," exclaimed the old patriot, "will be, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. And if it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place, a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements. Sir I go further. I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further:—if I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

Auction Sale.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

WILL be sold at the Market House at 12 o'clock, on the 12th June next, the House and Lot situated on Bow St., occupied by myself as a Restaurant. It is handsomely fitted up for the purpose, with GAS FIXTURES. The basement is fitted up for a Bakery, having in it a large and excellent Brick Oven.

The above property is well known, having been occupied as a Restaurant for upwards of fifteen years.

Terms at Sale.

GILES OVERBAUGH.

May 22. 20-2t

GAS STOCK FOR SALE.

ACCORDING to a resolution of the stockholders of the Fayetteville Gas Light Co., I will sell at public Auction, on Friday the 1st day of June, Ten Shares (of $100 each) of the Stock of said Company.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Treas'r Fay. Gas. Lt. Co.

May 23. 20-ts

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, at Spring Term, 1860, upon the petition of John S. Raboteau and wife Esther, I will sell at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 18th day of June next, a Valuable HOUSE and LOT on Mumford Street. The House has 8 rooms, 4 fire places, and a basement with 2 fire places; and on the Lot are all necessary out-houses. The Lot consists of two tracts known as the Murphy and Curtis tracts, containing in all about one Acre.

The above property will be sold upon a credit of Ninety days; bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

May 23. 20-4t

FOR SALE,

Valuable Land on Beaver Dam.

BY order of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of the Heirs at law of the late Daniel McLeod, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th day of June, being County Court week, Four Hundred Acres of very valuable LAND, situated in Cumberland County, on Beaver Dam. This Land is sold for a division among the heirs at law of said Daniel McLeod. A more particular description will be given at the sale.

Terms, $50 cash—balance on a credit of 6 months, with interest from date, bond and security required.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

May 22. 20-ts

NOTICE.

THE undersigned subscriber, having been appointed by the County Court of Moore county, N. C., Commissioner to sell the remaining

Slaves, (fifteen in number,)

belonging to the estate of the late Dr. CHARLES CHALMERS, dec'd., will accordingly expose the said Slaves for sale at the Court House in the town of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of June next. Among the said Negroes are valuable cooks, house girls and boys, and good field hands, all young and very likely.

The terms will be ninety days credit, the purchasers to give bonds with approved security.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

May 18, 1860. 21-5t*pd

RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

CORN, PEAS, MEAL AND FLOUR.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

SNUFF, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

TURPENTINE HACKS AND PULLERS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

SOAP, STARCH AND CANDLES.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

WELL BUCKETS, WELL AND RAFT ROPE.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

FRESH COVE OYSTERS, HERMETICALLY SEALED. For sale by W. H. CARVER.

POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

SUGAR BUCKETS, BAL BOXES, AND MARKET BASKETS. For sale by W. H. CARVER.

COFFEE MILLS AND COTTON CARDS.
For sale by W. H. CARVER.

A GOOD STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., For sale by W. H. CARVER.

May 23. 20-3w

North Carolina Form Book,

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 23.

LIME!

50 CASKS, in good order. For sale by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

May 3. 14-istf

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprain, Pole Evil, and Swelling upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. Smith, Ridgefield, Conn." S. LEITCH, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of *imitations*. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

BABNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York

May 4. 15-*4t

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases, See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

From the Charleston Courier.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL PRESTON.

An honored name has been added to the list of names canonized by death, and consecrated in the memory of Carolina.

William Campbell Preston has departed to the "chambers of the mighty dead."

We quote the following abstract from Redfield's "Men of the Times:"

"Hon. William C. Preston, an eminent statesman and lawyer of South Carolina, was born on the 27th December, 1794, in Philadelphia, while his father was attending Congress at that place, as a member from Virginia. His maternal grandmother was the sister of Patrick Henry. He was educated at the University of South Carolina, where he was remarkable for his general capacity as a student, and great readiness of speech as a youthful speaker. In 1812 he graduated and returned to Virginia, where he studied law in the office of William Wirt, at Richmond. In 1816 he went to Europe, and after visiting France, England, and Switzerland, resided for some time in Edinburgh, where he attended, together with the late Mr. Legare, the lectures of Hope, Playfair, and Brown. In 1819, Mr. Preston returned to the United States, and being admitted to the bar in 1821, commenced the practice of law in Virginia. In 1822 he removed to Columbia, in South Carolina, where he continued to practice his profession with great distinction and success. In 1824, Mr. Preston was elected to the House of Representatives, where he soon became a leading member, and distinguished himself as an able advocate of State Rights and Free Trade. In 1832, Mr. Preston was elected to the Senate of the United States, where he at once assumed a high position as an able and eloquent debater. In 1842 he resigned his place in the Senate, and returned to the practice of his profession in South Carolina. In 1845 he became President of the University of South Carolina, which office he filled with great credit, until 1851, when he was forced to resign in consequence of ill health. Mr. Preston is remarkable for a winning power of eloquence, which charms and captivates the feelings. His oratory is thus characterized in this tasteful tribute by his friend Dr. Lieber, in an oration before the members of South Carolina College: "I stand here where an orator has stood, of wide and high American repute, whose wealthy eloquence has often gushed forth from this very spot in all the native energy of his Saxon idiom, perfumed with the fragrance of a scholar's mind, and the aroma of a cultivated taste—a speaker whose oratory is yet fondly remembered by the humblest classes of our people. It is not more than a twelvemonth ago that one of them, as they assembled around the house of justice, said within my hearing, pointing at him, 'That man used to talk like a mocking-bird.'"

But it was not to his oratory alone that Preston was indebted for reputation, for he was a distinguished lawyer, a brilliant wit, and superb conversationalist; indeed, we once heard Senator Butler say that the most brilliant things he ever heard from any man in conversation were uttered by Preston. This is great praise when we reflect that Butler has long mingled familiarly with the most celebrated men of the country, and is himself inferior to no man in the Union as an eloquent speaker and fascinating conversationalist.

His mother was the only child of Gen. William Campbell, who commanded the American forces at the battle of King's Mountain. Her mother was a sister of Patrick Henry. He was twice married, in 1819 and in 1830; his first wife died in 1825 and his second in 1855. He leaves neither wife nor child behind him.

Mr. Everett.—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune concludes a recent letter to that paper with the following paragraph:

"Mr. Everett, in his diplomatic career, shed lustre upon this country. His answer, while Secretary of State, to three powers, France, Spain and England, upon the Cuban question, was matchless and remains unanswered. The Democratic Review hailed that paper as the best that ever appeared from the State Department. Douglas said that 'if Everett had done nothing else to render his administration of the State Department illustrious, his name would live in all coming time in that diplomatic letter, as one who could appreciate the spirit of the age and perceive the destiny of the nation.'"

His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, third son of the late King of the French, Louis Philippe, has arrived in our city, and is at present staying at the National Hotel. He was present in the gallery of the Senate yesterday, accompanied by the Brazilian minister, listening to the speech of the able senator from Georgia, Mr. Toombs.

It is said that the Priace has come to this country with the intention of visiting the far West on a fishing and hunting excursion, and that he proposes to spend a couple of months in our country.—*Wash. Constitution.*

Cotton Fires at Sea.—There have been lost by fire at sea in the course of the last sixteen months eighteen cotton-laden vessels, valued at $2,152,000. The frequency of such losses is beginning to excite distrust amongst underwriters. The Great Western Insurance Company of New York has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the detection and conviction of any person setting fire to a vessel in port or at sea. This company paid last year over six hundred thousand dollars on account of fire losses at sea or in port.

The Detroit Advertiser notices the magnitude of the Lake commerce this year. Last year there was but little to do. This year the case is very different. During the forty-eight hours up to the 18th at noon, one hundred and sixty vessels loaded with grain passed here for the East. It is fair to estimate (says the editor) that an average would be thirteen thousand bushels per vessel, or near three million of bushels.

Extraordinary Railroad Time.—The special train for the Chicago excursionists, by the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad Line, made the quick time of fourteen hours and twenty-seven minutes from Buffalo to Chicago, 538 miles, including stoppages—and an average of 37 23-100 miles per hour—said train being composed of nine long passenger cars, in addition to engine, tender, baggage cars, &c.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81llypd

Wake Forest College.—The Examination of the Students of W. F. College will commence June 4th, and continue through the week. The Trustees will meet on Tuesday the 12th at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Annual Address will be delivered before the Societies on Wednesday at 11 A. M., by Rev. T. G. Keen.

The address before the *Alumni* at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, by Dr. O. F. Baxter. And the Valedictory Sermon on Wednesday, 8 P. M., by Rev. L. W. Seely.

Declamation on Monday and Tuesday nights, by members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes.

Commencement Exercises on Thursday 14th.

Bib. Recorder.

Rain—Crops.—Rain has fallen freely in this section during the past two weeks, and the crops are most promising thus far. Wheat in Iredell, with here and there an exception spot, never was finer, perhaps. But the plant is so liable to disaster to the very day for harvesting, that all speculation concerning the crop would be in vain.

Iredell Express.

Linseed Oil Factory in Catawba.—Mr. Moses Raymer has established a Linseed Oil manufactory in Catawba county, 6 miles north of Newton.

NEW GOODS,

AT THE

CROCKERY STORE.

6 DOZ. Swing and Toilet **LOOKING GLASSES.**
4 doz. **WHEAT RIDDLES,** Fine.

6 REFRIGERATORS.

Five Minute Ice Cream Freezers,
3 and 4 quart.

Wine Bottles, 4, 5 and 6 to gallon.

Cocoa and Britannia Dippers, Best Box Coffee Mills, Pastry Boards, Lemon Squeezers, Cedar Tubs, Boys' Carts, Handled Sugar Boxes, Knife Boxes, Towel Stands, Hair Sieves, **Silver Soap, The Lady's Knife Cleaner,** Bird Cages, ***Ivory Handle Knives and Carvers, Britannia Spoons, &c., &c.***

—ALSO—

—FRESH SUPPLIES OF—

White China, White Granite and Common Wares.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 1. 14-ilm

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 11-itf

ATTENTION

GENTLEMEN!

At No. 16, South Side Hay Street.

My Stock of Ready-Made Clothing is now Complete,

GENTLEMEN will find at this establishment a FINE STOCK OF GOODS, well made and at a low price, embracing every description of

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

The largest assortment of Shirts, Linen and Marseilles, Stocks, Cravats, Ties, French Lace Ties, every variety of Collars; Socks, Under Garments of Linen, Silk, and Cotton; Alexander's Kid Gloves; Buckskin Gloves; real Dog Skin Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS; English Sole Leather, Packing and Buggy Trunks; Valices, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Umbrellas, English Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Perfumery, &c.

Musical Instruments;

Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Flutinas, Accordeons, Italian Strings for all string instruments.

—ALSO—

A great many other GOODS, too numerous to mention.

My friends and customers are very respectfully invited to call and make their purchases at once, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 16 Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 28. 12-itf

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors & Havana Segars,

NO. 12, HAY ST.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock

Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,

which for excellency of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.

Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, at

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12 HAY ST.

May 7. 15 ilm

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ½ and ¼ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-i6m

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 118 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, May 24, 18[illegible]

The Persia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th inst., has arrived at this port.

The departure of Gen. Garibaldi for Sicily with three vessels and some 2,200 men, is confirmed. Much apprehension was felt lest the gallant leader and his chivalrous band should fall into the hands of the Neapolitan steam-cruisers. King Emanuel had returned to Turin amid the [illegible] demonstrations of popular joy. The Papal troops were rapidly organizing, with a view to open the campaign on the Romagna. The intelligence from the rest of the Continent, beyond an [illegible] rumor that the French Government inquired at Berlin the reason of the extraordinary armament of Prussia, is without importance. From China we learn that the European ultimatum was presented to the court of Peking on the 8th of March, and that it was still unanswered.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 12, [illegible]. Cotton.—Sales of the week reached 65,000 [illegible] at an improvement in prices of ⅛d. a ¼d., [illegible] pally in the fairer qualities; middling and [illegible] qualities firm and market generally unchanged; holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Fair Orleans 8d.; middling Orleans 6¾d.; fair uplands 7¼d.; middling uplands 6[illegible]. Stock on hand 1,038,000 bales, of which [illegible],000 bales are American. Rosin is firm. Spirits Turpentine is dull at 35s.

Further Particulars of the Great Tornado in the West.—Little is known of the damage in the country outside of Cincinnati, but as far as ascertained it has been fully as severe as in the city.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was covered with a forest of fallen timber. All the country along the Little Miami Railroad suffered terribly, and heavy damage is reported to houses and forests in all directions.

The storm raged with fearful violence along the river. The steamer Virginia Home, when [illegible] miles above the City, was capsized, and the [illegible] parting from the hull, floated down the river in fragments. There were but three passengers on board, all of whom were saved. Two of the crew were lost.

Along the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, trees were blown down by the thousands, and several houses were destroyed.

A train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad was thrown from the track, and the locomotive and baggage car completely demolished. The passengers escaped uninjured.

A heavy rain set in early in the evening and continued till after midnight, drenching the habitations already made roofless by the tornado, which is conceded to have been the most disastrous known to the present generation.

It is impossible to estimate all the damage that has been done, but scarcely a house in the city has escaped uninjured.

At Madison, Indiana, six or eight buildings were unroofed, but no lives were lost. Three or four pair of coal boats were sunk, and six men are missing. The steamer Eunice was partly wrecked near Ghent, Kentucky. The steamer Argyle [illegible] her chimneys. Wharf boats at Patriot, Ghent and Carrolton were torn from their moorings, carried up stream and wrecked. At New Richmond, Ohio, several buildings were unroofed, and a vast amount of damage was done to boats and rafts. Six pair of coal boats were in sight as the storm came on but nothing has been seen of them since. All on board have probably perished.

CINCINNATI, May 2[illegible]

The storm is supposed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the course of the river. The damages done are estimated at $1,000,000. All the towns and villages on the river above this place have suffered severely. Thirty-six pairs of coal boats are known to have sunk and over 100 lives are lost. All the steamboats on the river are more or less injured.

LOUISVILLE, May 2[illegible]

A tornado, the most violent ever known, visited this city on Monday afternoon, accompanied with lightning, rain and hail, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and doing other damage. Two men were killed and several wounded. On the river a fleet of coal boats was sunk and a number of steamboats damaged and wrecked.

Northern Methodism.—At the Northern Methodist Conference at Buffalo last week the Committee on Temperance recommended that preachers be instructed to use every exertion to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Domestic wine is recommended for sacramental purposes, and the practice of keeping ale and beer for family use is reprehended. The report was adopted. The Special Committee on Divorce and Marriage reported that a dissolution of the marriage relation, except by death or a violation of the Seventh Commandment, was contrary to the teachings of Scriptures. The paper was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The report of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the establishment of Methodism in this country was recommitted, as documents have lately come to light which go to prove that the sect was not founded here until 1776.

Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—A report was presented and adopted by the Assembly last week recommending the second week in January next as a season of prayer for the whole world. Also a report was adopted, discountenancing the practice of social dancing, but leaving the matter of discipline to the several sessions.

Consul Harris not Dead.—Dates from Shanghai to March 22nd, say that Townsend Harris U. S. Consul at Japan, was improving in his health

Politics in Texas.—At a meeting in Galveston of the principal citizens, irrespective of party, the action of the seceding Delegates at Charleston and the Southern platform were endorsed.

The Cattle Disease.—The cattle disease in Massachusetts is attracting much attention. There will probably be a special session of the Legislature called to consider the subject. The House Committee on Agriculture called the Secretary of the National Agricultural Society before them for information as to the disease.

The President of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society announces that the cattle distemper which is so fatal in Massachusetts, has made its way into Connecticut. Cattle have died of it in Stafford, Tolland county.

A remarkable accident befell a Mr. Ayers, of Rochester, a few days since. He was seated in a carriage, when the horses "shied," throwing Mr. A. very suddenly from his seat. In falling out Mr. Ayres's head was inserted between two spokes of the off hind wheel, while his feet projected upwards. Being a powerful man he grasped the wheel with both hands, and by main strength, notwithstanding the horses were prancing about, held the wheel stiff with both hands until he was rescued. Nothing but his muscular strength and presence of mind saved him from an instantaneous and horrible death.

A Negro's Notion about the Color of a Chinese.—A few days ago a negro fellow, after gazing intently at the Chinese now in Washington city, exclaimed: "If de white folks is dark as dat out dare, I wonder what's de color of de niggers?"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1860.

MR. SEWARD.—The Editor of the N. Y. Times, H. J. Raymond, Esq., paid a visit to Mr. Seward, at Auburn, a few days ago, in returning from the Chicago Convention. He found him engaged in plans for re-building his barns and out-houses, which had been burned a few weeks ago. Mr. Seward, writes Mr. Raymond, "will serve out the remainder of his term in the Senate, but will not, in any event or under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election. His personal friends know that this has been his fixed purpose for the last two years. He regards his public life as definitively closed—and seems to derive more solid satisfaction from the prospect of retirement than any additional honors could possibly confer."

Mr. Seward's term will expire on the 3d of March next. And then this evil genius of the country will be no more heard of.

From the tone of his conversation, as disclosed by Mr. Raymond, it is evident that Mr. Seward is deeply disappointed at the failure of his party to nominate him for President, and that he attributes the result to *treachery*, mainly of Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune, who, professing to be his friend, was able to frighten off his real friends by assurances that Seward could not be elected. Greeley was present in the Convention, and was untiring in his efforts against Seward; and all because Seward never helped Greeley to get into the high offices which he was ambitious to fill. Thus Greeley has his revenge. The facts afford food for reflection to ambitious politicians. If any of our readers have a desire to be President, or Governor, or any such thing, they should take care to "help every body to every thing," so that no Greeley shall rise in their path and sting them to death. Gov. Ellis's way, for instance, of nominating for one vacant Judgeship every body that wants it or that don't want it, must be marvellously effectual to secure the good will of all the Greeleys,—except those who see through the motive and resent the want of manly frankness.

POLITICAL INGRATITUDE.—That "Republics are ungrateful" has passed into a proverb; but even more emphatically may it be said that parties are ungrateful. Here is the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, for instance, who appears to have had an ambition to serve his party as Governor or U. S. Senator. From being the leader of his party, the most influential man in the State, with more tact and talent than any if not all of the other leaders, he committed the mistake, as we think it, of desiring to exchange that most influential position for one which would merely have conferred on him the title of "His Excellency," or "The Honorable." Behold the results of this *presumption*, as Democratic aspirants regard it—of this *condescension*, as we consider it! The party forthwith gets up a new organ, with not a tithe of either his tact or his talent; and in a Wake County Democratic Convention, last week, his nomination of his friend Bledsoe for the State Senate commanded the vote of only one out of twenty-one Districts of that county represented in the Convention, and that not the District which he in part represented!

Regarding the Editor of the Standard as a true and efficient friend of North Carolina in all State matters, yet abhorring his party politics, we have watched this feud with interest. And in a party view, we heartily wish that the Democracy would "snow him under," to use a Raleigh phrase.

"THE NATURAL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH."—The Democrats formerly called the Northern wing of their party "the natural allies of the South." But it is a long time since they dropped this endearing appellation, which would now only provoke a smile. A little incident consequent on the late Democratic National Convention at Charleston shows what sort of natural allies were those from Massachusetts. The delegation from that State chartered the steamer Spaulding to take them to Charleston and back. On the return trip the steamer carried off two men slaves from Charleston. One of them was discovered by the Captain and sent back by a vessel which was met at sea; but the other remained concealed till the steamer arrived at Boston, where he got ashore and was hurried off to Canada. The Black Republican papers in Boston, we see it stated, charge the Delegates with aiding to conceal the runaways.

A BLIND MARSHAL.—It is ascertained that Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster of New York, left on the night of the 18th in the steamer Moses Taylor, for Havana, having remained in the city for the preceding five days—U. S. Marshal Rynders looking for him with prodigious assiduity every where but in the right place. The New York papers plainly intimate that Rynders could have found him if he had wished—indeed he was bound to do it if there is truth in the proverb, "set a rogue to catch a rogue."

The deficiency is ascertained to be $170,000. The two securities, George Law and Augustus Conover, contest their liability for their bond of $75,000. If the courts decide against them, the government will get that amount and no more, it is said. If for them, the entire $170,000 will be lost to government. Conover, it is said, has deposited his share in bank to await the decision, and will sail for Europe on Saturday next, to be absent two years for the education of his children.

It is said that Fowler's friends would have made up the whole amount, if they had known of the matter in time, and thus have prevented exposure. As it is, they have provided him with a liberal purse of several thousand dollars, with which to begin the world in Havana, Mexico, or some other region where no extradition treaties exist under which he might be demanded by our government.

So go the big Democratic rogues! If Patrick Dudley or John Van Schmidt had stolen five dollars from the post office he would have been in the Toombs in a jiffy.

STATE STOCK.—North Carolina Bonds are last quoted in New York at 97½.

THE CANVASS.—Some one has sent us a handbill from Raleigh announcing that Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Electors for the State at large, will speak at a meeting of the Ad Valorem Club of Wake County, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Monday Evening, June 4th, the first day of the session of the Federal Court.

CANDIDATES.—Hon. R. C. Puryear has been nominated for the Senate by the Whigs of Yadkin, Surry, Watauga, Ashe and Alleghany.

The Whigs of Yadkin have nominated A. C. Cowles, Esq., for the Commons.

Charles E. Shober, Esq., Col. Abram Clapp, Messrs. Joseph A. Davis and Andrew Cunningham, all Whigs we suppose, are announced in the Patriot as candidates for the Commons in Guilford.

Dr. M. T. Waddill and Lafayette Green are candidates for the Commons in Stanly. Dr. Waddill is a Whig, and we suppose that Mr. Green is also. Jos. Marshall and W. F. Nash are candidates for sheriff.

In Beaufort County the Whig candidates are, for the Senate, Frederick Grist, Esq., for the Commons, Messrs. Wm. T. Marsh and John L. Adams.

Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., late Wake senator, is announced in the Standard as an independent Democratic candidate for re-election.

GOV. ELLIS ON RAILROADS.—Our readers cannot have forgotten the attack made by Gov. Ellis on Mr. Pool, (in the absence of the latter,) in his speech to the Democratic State Convention; and the reply which Mr. Pool made when they first met face to face at Gatesville. Gov. Ellis described Mr. Pool (in his absence as aforesaid,) as

"A gentleman who has voted against every railroad, in some form, now in course of construction, and who never voted for, talked for, or worked for, any railroad that ever has been built in North Carolina, or, in my opinion, that ever will be built."

At Gatesville,—we quote from the Murfreesborough Citizen, Extra, Gov. Ellis's organ,—

"Mr. Pool then went on to show how he had voted for Western railroads "time and again"—for one of them 30 times. Had stood up and advocated the Western Extension. Voted for *eleven* railroads while in the Legislature, and against only *six*, while the Governor had voted against *five*, and in favor of but *three*."

This was regarded as a severe blow to Gov. Ellis. But here is another. In the Rutherford Enquirer we find the proceedings of a meeting in that county, in which C. T. N. Davis, Esq. delivered a speech, from the report of which we extract the following:—

"Mr. Davis then referred to Mr. P. as an internal improvement man; and showed that he is much more reliable for our interest than Gov. Ellis; that Gov. E. had been in the East, and although a western man by 'birth,' had used such language in his speeches as was calculated to drive Eastern men away from the support of our internal improvements. Gov. E. has compared the West to the horse leech, which is ever crying, give, give; and to the grave which is ever saying more, more; that the East was the goose which lays golden eggs for the sole benefit of the West. Mr. Pool voted for the amendment to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Charter; and while he was doing so, Gov. Ellis descended from his high position as Chief Magistrate of North Carolina and went into the lobby of the Legislature and did his utmost to defeat the bill in aid of our road. This he (Mr. D.) stated upon the authority of our late worthy democratic Senator Dr. L. A. Mills, who was so disgusted with Gov. E's conduct that he said on his return from Raleigh last year, he would never vote for him again."

A HIT.—In the speech of C. T. N. Davis, Esq., at Rutherfordton, a few days ago, we find the following capital hit at a Democrat who had delivered a speech at the same place on the preceding day:

"We, (said Mr. Davis,) present to the American people as our candidates for President and Vice President, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, statesmen and patriots of whom our party is, and every American ought to be, proud. By their loyalty to the constitution and the Union, by their public services and their private virtues, they are entitled to, and we feel assured will receive, the suffrages of the great masses of the American people. The gentleman from Cleaveland ridioules the idea of our endorsing the nominees of the Baltimore Convention before we know anything of the platform adopted—says he never heard of such a thing. For the gentleman's information, he (Mr. D.) would read the celebrated 9th resolution, adopted by the democratic convention *held in Raleigh a month before the meeting of the Charleston Convention:*

"Resolved, That having the fullest confidence in the patriotism and ability of the National Democratic Convention to assemble at Charleston on the 23rd of April next, we hereby pledge ourselves to give to the nominees of that Convention a zealous and unwavering support."

COMPLIMENTARY TO HIS BRETHREN.—Some of the Wilson people have been catechising the Wilson Ledger, the Democratic organ in that region, as to the causes of its silence on the "*ad valorem*" question. The Ledger gives its reasons, among them:—

"We have been so vastly amused with the efforts of some of our Democratic Editors to treat the above subject, that we have been taught a lesson. We think with Franklin

"That little boats should keep near shore,
Though larger boats may venture more."

Have the little and larger boats all been cautioned not to venture out upon this dangerous sea of Equal Taxation? They have lately become remarkably silent about it—evidently afraid of it.

STUMBLING ON THE TRUTH.—Gen. Lane, a great favorite with some of our North Carolina Democrats by whom he is familiarly known as "Old Joe," made a speech in the Senate on Thursday, in which he declared:

"It is the fault of the Democratic party in dodging truth, in dodging principle, in dodging the Constitution itself, that has brought the trouble upon the country and the party that is experienced to-day."

True, every word of it. And by way of keeping up the party's character, "Old Joe" forthwith proceeded to avow his intention of dodging Clingman's and Brown's amendments, intended at once to test practically the meaning of the Davis resolutions, which he was earnestly supporting.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—In 1855 Abram Lincoln and Lyman Trumbull were candidates for the U. S. Senate in Illinois. Lincoln was the Whig, Trumbull the Democratic candidate. Trumbull beat Lincoln and entered the Senate a "natural ally" of the South. Lincoln is now the Black Republican candidate for President, and Trumbull Black Republican Senator from Illinois, and Lincoln's ardent supporter.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to increase the pay of the navy was passed, and now wants only the approval of the President. Mr. Wigfall continued the Davis-Douglas debate, taking the position that there could be no harmony in the Democratic party unless Mr. Douglas would renounce his pretensions as a leader, for the people of the South would never agree to accept him.

In the House the legislative Appropriation Bill was passed. It appropriates $5,500,000.

On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill authorizing the President of the United States to contract for the transportation to Africa of any negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color captured by armed vessels of the United States, and for their support during a period not exceeding one year after their being landed on the African coast. Resuming the consideration of the Davis resolutions, the Democratic Senators continued the pleasant occupation of proving Senator Douglas all sorts of a scamp, Mr. Pugh of Ohio replying to all hands. All this through, voting commenced, and the first four resolutions were adopted, the republicans voting against them all, because, as they explained, they regarded the separate declarations as integral parts of a series devised and arranged for a special and political purpose. In some of the resolutions, if segregated from the connexion and association in which they were found, they concurred. This accomplished, Mr. Clingman, (Douglas firebrand) created a great disturbance by introducing a resolution to be placed in the middle of the series "that the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves." Mr. Brown of Mississippi promptly moved to strike out the word "not," and great consternation ensued. Mr. Davis lightened the troubles of the Democracy by advising them to blink the question; vote down Brown's amendment that the Territories *do* require Congressional intervention, and then vote down Clingman's resolution that they *do not*. The Democracy followed the advice, one after another giving notice of an intention to dodge, under a heavy fire of ridicule from Pugh and Brown for having wasted the session in quarreling over "squatter sovereignty" and backing down from action. The Senate adjourned in the midst of the trouble. The resolutions, amended in various particulars, were passed on Friday. Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected, Mr. Clingman's resolution passed, the Democrats mostly voting against it, and then on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, it was reconsidered and rejected.

The House did nothing of interest on Thursday and Friday, except passing the Pacific Telegraph Bill.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIGHT.—The Douglas and anti-Douglas fight, commenced and adjourned at Charleston, and renewed in the U. S. Senate, was brought to an end there on Friday, only to be fought over with new fury at Baltimore on the 18th of June. On Tuesday last, (Mr. Douglas himself being absent,) Senator Benjamin of Louisiana "pitched into him" with a will, denouncing him as a deserter from the Democratic camp, and as a good deal worse in practice and in principle than even the Republican candidate for President, Mr. Lincoln, from whom, Mr. Benjamin said, Douglas pilfered material for some of his speeches. Mr. Benjamin justified the course of the seceders at Charleston.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio replied, defending Judge Douglas, vindicating the action of his friends in the Charleston Convention, and expressing a desire that the Seceders would make their own nominations at Richmond, and stay away from Baltimore, where they now had no business.

"If they came, he would sit and vote till the 4th of March to keep them out. Men who voted for Stephen A. Douglas fifty-seven times, would not get tired of continuing to do so. The gentlemen of the South had made the issue. They had made it a question of personal honor, and so it would stand. The North would not submit to dictation from the South, as to their principles, and selection of candidates. They would not level themselves in the dust at the bidding of any set of men. Mr. Douglas was now the impersonation of Northern honor. His enemies had made him greater than his friends ever could; they might kill him at Baltimore if they chose, but his friends would carry his bleeding carcase to the Northwest, and show him to they oung men coming to cast their votes, and tell them this is the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and this is Southern gratitude."

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wake Democrats in County Convention last week passed a resolution "requesting the delegates from this State to the Baltimore Convention on the 18th June next, to vote for Stephen A. Douglas, for the Presidency." In the Convention "every allusion to the name and services of Judge Douglas was greeted with enthusiastic applause." And at a Democratic meeting at night Mr. Miller declared Douglas "his first choice." It has not been long since our North Carolina Democracy read Judge Douglas out of the party for entertaining the same opinions which he maintained in a speech in the Senate a few days ago more decidedly than ever. A Democratic organ at Washington, the Star, describes this late speech of the "little Giant," in the following terms, which must fall pleasantly upon the ears of our North Carolina Democrats:—

"Want of space prevents us from criticising his speech in detail. It meant that as the South had offered to take Richardson in preference to Banks, and McClernand in preference to Sherman, therefore she must take him (Douglas) in preference to Seward; and that if she declines so doing he will devote all his energies and those of all his controllable followers to the work of placing the General Government in the hands of avowed abolitionism—a contingency which we may by no means regard as being so full of evil to the future of the South, (who in that event will remain united for self-protection,) as his election to the Presidency."

OUT OF ORDER.—From the Congressional Globe of Wednesday last we copy the following:

Mr. Vance. I move to amend by inserting at the end of the paragraph making an appropriation for the United States Capitol extension, as follows:

Provided, That there shall not be paid for labor or material more than twice as much as the same could be obtained for by private individuals.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Craig, of Missouri. That amendment is out of order, of course.

The Chairman. The Chair is of opinion that it is out of order.

NAVY PAY.—According to tables prepared by a Baltimore paper, the pay of Navy officers of each grade is increased 25 per ct. by the new law.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual meeting held on 24th inst. It appears from the report of the President and Directors that their

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Fire losses paid last year, viz:

T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington,	$719 32	
Mrs. Watters, "	21 05	
T. Manson, "	6 00	
D. P. Woodbury, "	35 76	
R. Davenport, Tyrrell,	354 88	
H. P. Whitehurst, Newbern,	2030 13	
T. S. Armstead, Plymouth,	1560 00	
Kingsbury & Co., Oxford,	2500 00	
	$7,227 14	
Fire losses previously paid,	22,455 55	
Total losses paid,	$29,682 69	

The old Officers and Directors were re-elected, viz:

G. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,	
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,	
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,	
Nathan A. Steaman,	T. S. Lutterloh,	
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,	
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,	
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,	
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown,	Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall,	

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—We have received a neatly printed catalogue of the Teachers and Scholars for the current year. There are thirty-six Teachers and 340 Scholars. Of these North Carolina (including Salem, 62) furnishes 150, South Carolina 53, Georgia 29, Alabama 28, Mississippi 27, Tennessee 17, Texas 13, Virginia 9, Missouri 5 Louisiana 4, Arkansas 2, Kentucky, Florida and Indian Territory 1 each.

The School is believed to be the oldest existing Boarding School for young ladies in the Southern States. It was founded in 1804, and has enjoyed a long, useful, and prosperous career.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—A gentleman writing us on business from Salisbury, adds to his letter:—

"Ellis stock is going down and Pool stock is going up. Old Rowan will roll up a tremendous vote for Pool in August next."

Mr. Pool in Beaufort County.—Ad valorem seems to be raging in Beaufort county. If Gov. Ellis or some of his friends don't give them a good talk before a long while, Mr. Pool will get a larger vote from Beaufort than she has polled for a Whig candidate in a long time.—*N. Progress.*

ALAMANCE CROPS.—A subscriber at Clover Orchard writes us:

"Our farmers are in very low spirits on account of the gloomy prospects which their wheat fields present. The crop in this section must prove *very* light."

Locusts.—These seventeen year "bugs" have made their appearance here. They are traveling East.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Ex-President Fillmore.—The Jersey City Standard has seen a recent letter from Ex-President Fillmore, in which that gentleman says:

"If it was in my power, I would at once elect Messrs. Bell and Everett, than whom better nominations could not have been made."

News from New Mexico.—The mail from Sante Fe, New Mexico, has arrived, having left there on the 17th inst. Six companies of dragoons had arrived, and with the mounted rifles now at Fort Union, are making preparations to open the campaign against the Kiowa Indians. Large forces are concentrating also at Pawnee Fork, and with proper management the Indians will be thoroughly punished.

The Massachusetts Murrain.—At a meeting of the Governor and council, on Friday, a proclamation was issued convening an extra session of the Legislature on Wednesday next, to adopt measures for the prevention of the spread of the cattle disease.

Cotton in India.—The last steamer reports that the Cotton Supply Association of England had held their annual meeting at Manchester, and issued a lengthy report upon their proceedings. One of the speakers at the meeting predicted that the next year's yield of cotton from India would amount to 1,000,000 bales.

Americans in Japan.—An Unfortunate Incident.—An incident has occured in Japan, which, though trivial in itself, may be productive of serious consequences. It seems that a merchant by the name of Smith, doing business in Hakodadi, detected a party of natives in the act of robbing his house. Mr. Smith was armed with a revolver of the most improved pattern, and instantly opened a fire upon the party, wounding one of them mortally. Mr. Smith was arrested and tried before the American Consul, the trial resulting in his acquittal and a verdict of justifiable homicide. But the natives are not at all pleased with the result. This summary method of punishing theft does not coincide with the Oriental notions of justice. To their crude thinking, a human life is of more value than a few yards of tape and calico. Nor do they think that the Consul was justified in disposing of the case quite so off-handedly; they seem inclined to claim a representation of the native judiciaries in an affair of this kind.

It is greatly to be regretted that such an occurrence has taken place at the very moment of the ratification of a treaty, and the interchange of courtesies between the American Government and a people who have so long held themselves aloof from intercourse with other nations.

N. Y. Times.

FUNERAL FIREWORKS.—They do queer things in New York. A few days ago a man named Connor lost his life in a balloon ascension. His friends held a meeting last week for the purpose of arranging "for a benefit for the widow and the three orphans of the unfortunate balloonist." The whole plan of the proposed benefit has not yet been disclosed, but "a band of musicians and a display of fireworks, it is decided, shall form part of the programme on the occasion."

"Fire-works" are words unpleasantly suggestive on such an occasion. The reader may perhaps recollect the anecdote of the two tomb-stone inscriptions. One bereaved widow placed over her husband's remains, "He is gone to a place where only his virtues are excelled." The widow of a pyrotechnist parodied this on her husband's tomb: "He is gone to a place where only his *fire-works* are excelled."

FOR SALE.

A FINE DARK BAY MARE, 4 years old, good blood, well broke to harness, and sound in all respects. She was raised by me.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
May 28. 21-1w

Eclectic Magazine for June.

May 26. E. J. HALE & SON.

RALLY! RALLY!!

OPPOSITIONISTS!!!

THERE will be a Meeting of the OPPOSITION PARTY of BLADEN COUNTY held in the Court House at Elizabethtown,

ON SECOND SATURDAY OF JUNE NEXT,

to nominate a Candidate to represent the people of said County in the next Legislature of North Carolina, and also to transact other important business in connection with the better organization of the Party.

A full attendance is requested.

Come one! come all! and help to roll the Union ball!

May 22. 21

MARRIED,

At St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough, on Thursday morning last, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Davis of S. C., Col. HENRY A. LONDON to Miss CATHARINE S. MOORE, daughter of the late Duncan Moore.

In Wilmington on the 23d inst., by the Rev. John S. Long, Mr. WILLIAM J. CORBET, to Miss HELEN V. LAIN, of Fayetteville.

DIED,

In Washington city, on Friday last, Mrs. ALTONA F. CAMERON, wife of John Wilder Cameron, Esq., formerly of this town, and second daughter of the late Weston R. Gales, of Raleigh.

Near the Gulf, Chatham county, on the 5th instant, Mrs. ANN PALMER, relict of Robert Palmer, Sen., in the 79th year of her age.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

In Columbia, Randolph County, N. C., on the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY H. WHITEHEAD, wife of James Whitehead, aged about 25 years.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Biblical Recorder please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 28.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10¾	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	7 00 a 7 15	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	6 75 a 6 90	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 50 a 6 65	SUGARS—	
Scratched	6 25 a 6 35	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 10 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin, new,	2 30 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37 a 37½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Since our last Review the receipts of all kinds of Produce have been light. No change to note in any article with the exception of Flour, which has declined. (See quotations.)

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 26, 1860.

Turpentine, virgin 2 75, yellow 2 55, hard 1 55. Spirits 40, and 41 for extra lots. Pale Rosin $3. Tar 1 80. Bacon, N. C. hog round 11½. Cotton 7½ to 11½ for ordinary to good middling. Corn 76 to 78. Peas 90. Molasses, Cardenas in lots from wharf 25. No other transactions. Last sales of Opaque Rosin 1 50 to $2, No. 1, 1 50, Common 1 15. Flour, super 7 25, Timber $5 to $7. Shingles, contract $5.

At New York, Cotton dull; middling uplands last quoted at 11½. Flour firm; Southern 5 75 to 6 15. Wheat, white 1 55 to 1 60. Spirits dull at 45 to 46. Rosin steady at 1 52½ to 1 53½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. May 26.—Steamer Kate McLaurin, with passengers, and goods for J H Cook, Pemberton & Sloan, J H Roberts & Co, A G Thornton & Co, J W Horne, John Shaw. J Bute P P Johnson, and others.

NO GENTLEMAN

SHOULD TRAVEL WITHOUT A GOOD

TRUNK,

SUCH an one will ensure him, ofttimes, "the best room in the House." BALDWIN & CO. 21 Hay St., have on hand,

Solid Sole Leather Trunks.

Of superior make and finish,

With Strong Canvass Covers,

COMPLETE for Gentlemen's use. They will wear for years, and endure the hardest kind of Rail Road usage. Found only at the Great "Metropolitan Trunk Agency of

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Linen Dusters, Linen Sacks,

Linen Frocks,

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

At O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S

Clothing and Furnishing House, 21 Hay St.

SERVANTS' WEAR.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers and Socks,

For Servants' use, CAN BE BOUGHT VERY CHEAP Of O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Now is the time to purchase the "Royal Turkish" Linen Bathing Towels,

Of O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
May 28. It

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PARKER FAMILY AND COMPANY,

Having arrived, will give a series of their

Chaste and Popular Entertainments,

which they have given in the several Cities and Towns of North Carolina, with the greatest success. Commencing TUESDAY 29th MAY 1860.

☞ Full particulars in programmes of the day.

JOHN PERRY, Agent.
May 28. 21-

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

THE neat and airy HOUSE located on this mountain 5,746 feet above the level of the sea. The

Highest Hotel IN THE UNITED STATES,

will be open for the accommodation of visiters on the 1st day of June.

New and Superior Attractions

furnished for the comfort and pleasure of the visiter who would refresh himself amid the cool breezes that blow fresh from the ever-green balsams on this great monument of nature.

The best of Servants

always in attendance to render every service needed by visiters. Ample accommodations for the ladies and gentlemen and their horses.

The Splendid View

from this house is unequalled from any point west of the Rocky Mountains. Parties can visit the High Peak and return to the Mountain House the same day—witnessing from that point the magnificent summer sunrise and sunset of our mountain land.

There is a Hotel at the foot of the mountain kept by Mr. Alexander—where parties can rest before commencing the ascent to the Mountain House. The Law School of Hon. J. L. Bailey is also located at the foot of the mountain.

Persons can get conveyance from Asheville, from W. T. Dickenson at the Eagle Hotel, who keeps a good stock of Horses, Hacks and Buggies.

For further particulars of this mountain see Colton's Mountain Scenery.

THOS. T. PATTON.
Asheville, May 1860. 21-4t

LARGE STOCK!

NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Summer Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pic Fruits, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES:

—A great variety.—

PRESERVED GINGERS AND CITRONS, &c.

Perfumeries and Extracts,

Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades

Jewelry.

Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Cameo Sets, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c

WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

PIPES.—Meerschaum and German, Cherry Stem, Cigar Holders, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES:

Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;

Paleramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY, RAZORS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Lemon Syrup, Ginger Wine, Currant Wine, Ginger Brandy.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,

No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.

May 28, 1860. 21tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of N. C.

THE REGULAR annual convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington, on Monday, fourth of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives and returns.

THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec'y.
May 5. 21-tm

SPIRIT BARRELS.

A GOOD ARTICLE can be found at Messrs. Pemberton & Sloan's, Col. C. E. Leete's, P. Taylor's, and A. Holmes's.

See the Barrels and learn the price.

J. M. BEASLEY.
May 22. 21*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1860.

Aaron H. Sanders vs. Hiram Allen, Adm'r of Reubin Reynolds.

Petition to remove an Administrator.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the said petition will be held ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April, A. D., 1860.

21*6w] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers in with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 91-tf

E. MURRAY. D. K. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION FOR LADIES

No. 14 Hay Street.

A VERY CHOICE STOCK of Black and Fancy Silk Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Brocaded Silks, Black and Fancy Bayadere Silks, Beautiful Plaid Silks, Summer Silks, Challies, Barages, Poplins, DeBages, Ducals, Poil De Chever, Grenadines, Mous de Chene, Organdies, Lawns, Brilliants, Chambrays, Ginghams, Lawns, French, English and American Prints, Dimities, Bird's Eye Diaper, Table Linens and Napkins, Marseilles and Woolen Toilet, Table, Bed and Piano Covers, Irish Linen, Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Bleached Muslins, &c.

LACE POINTS,

Mantles, Dusters, of every description. White Crape Shawls, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Every variety and style.

Jaconets, Tarlatans, Nainsook, India Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c.

Collars and Undersleeves, Edging, Lace, Flouncing, Embroidered Bands, Infant Waists, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Mourning Collars and Setts, Embroidered and Embossed Curtains, Tidies, Lace Veils, inserting, Reviering, &c.

PARASOLS,

Showerettes, Sun Shades, Fans, Umbrellas, &c.

Zephyr and Shetland Wools,

Embroidered Slippers, Ottomans and Cushions, Embroidered Chenilies, Gold, Silver, Steel and Glass Beads, Canvass, Cross Stitch Needles, Patterns, Work partly commenced, Marking Cotton, &c.

Ladies, Misses, and Children's Hosiery, Mitts, Lisle Thread, Silk and Alexandres' Kid Gloves.

Berthas, Lace Capes,

Bl'd and White Mantle Lace, Bonnets, Ruches, French Artificials, Florence & Book Linings, Ribbons, Flats, &c.

Hoop Skirts,

Belle of the South, &c.

Traveling Satchels,

Work Boxes, Bonnet Boxes.

LADIES' EUGENIE FRENCH TRAVELING

TRUNKS,

With Beautiful Compartments, Secret Drawers and Band Box.

All the above Goods are of the latest styles and cheap, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete stocks of DRY GOODS in the State.

Ladies are very respectfully invited to call soon and secure good bargains.

GEORGE BRANDT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 28. 18-tf

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building.
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 81f

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72

WM. McL. McKAY.
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.
His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.
NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,
WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.
WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
March 3. 97-tf

DR. GROVER COE,
MAY be consulted personally or by letter, at his office Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ MEDICAL ELECTRICITY APPLIED. ☜
Wilmington, May 1, 1860. 14-1m

W. H. CARVER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " " N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
—DEALER IN—
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.
LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE MCLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.
Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.
HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the
Commission and Forwarding Business,
in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.
☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

EDWIN H. RANNEY,
General Commission Merchant,
32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.
Advances will be made only on actual Consigments.
REFERENCES:
T. S. & T. G. RUDD, Charleston. WALKER, EVANS & Co. Charleston
S. WYATT & Co. " ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq. " HENRY NUTT, Esq. "
B. C. PRESSLEY, Esq. " Rev. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. Y. LEITCH, Esq. " Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California.
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D. " JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. R. CARSON, Ed. So. Rep. JOHN W. SEATON, Esq., Phila.
March 9. 92-1Y

JOHN R. LONDON, of Wilmington, N. C. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., of Raleigh, N. C.

LONDON & BRYAN,
Commission Merchants,
No. 32 India Street,
BOSTON.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜
REFER TO
R. P. BUXTON, Esq., H. C. LUCAS, Cash'r, Fayetteville; Gov. ELLIS, Raleigh, DE ROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington; WATSON & MEARES, N. Y.; MCPHEETERS & GRISELIN, Norfolk.
March 17, 1860. 1-3mpd

NO MERCHANT
Visiting Baltimore, should fail to examine the extensive stock of
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
offered for sale by
FRED. FICKEY & SONS, 250 Baltimore St.
It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are determined to compete with similar stocks in Northern Cities.
March 7. 98-3mos

R. M. ORRELL.
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.
THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

H. GRAHAM.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.
☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 23 25tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.
Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.
EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.
N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.
THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,
EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.
These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.
For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.
DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in
Thousands of Cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

WANTED.
A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.
DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

WM. CARTER & SONS
HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.
All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.
WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. } 14tf
March 23, 1860. }

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.
☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.
ROWAN STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.
We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.
Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.
Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.
WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.
M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing
The Improved Turpentine Still.
All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.
Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at
M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.
2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by
M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!
M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.
GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.
800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low
1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.
Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,
EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.
SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.
He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.
"To prove the pudding chew the bag."
So come and see. A. H. DEWAR.
N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.
D. H. DEWAR.
April 14. 9*tf

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.
There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.
In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.
One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!
Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 28, 1859. 34*1y

SPRING STOCK FOR 1860.
THE subscribers have in Store, and are now receiving a very large
STOCK of GOODS,
in their line, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and Importers and Agents in this Country. Among which may be found:
100 Tons of best Swedes Iron from 1¼ to 12 in.
800 Doz. Pocket Knives;
600 " Table Knives and Forks;
300 " Mill Saw and other Files;
60 " Frying Pans;
30 " Hand Saws;
25 Tons Hoop Iron;
10 " Hollow-Ware;
600 Kegs of Nails, assorted;
333 Bags of Coffee, "
19 Hhds. and 68 bbls. Sugar;
30 ½ bbls. Eagle Mill Snuff;
125 Boxes Rose Hill "
50 Kegs best Sup. Carb. Soda.
Together with a complete assortment of other articles sold in a Grocery and Hardware Store. All of which are offered to the Trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt dealers, at prices to compete with New York Jobbers. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1860. 94tf

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Goods in their line, consisting of
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Farming Utensils, Turpentine Tools,
SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.,
Embracing almost every article kept in a Stock of this kind, and will make it to the interest of merchants and all others purchasing to give them a call. The above Goods will be offered low for Cash, exchanged for Country Produce, or sold on short time to prompt paying customers.
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1860. 6-3mi3w

SECOND SPRING STOCK.
WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.
Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 11tf

James Kyle
HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of
DRY GOODS,
—among which are—
Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;
With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.
March 24, 1860. 3tf

No. 34 *Hay Street.*
J. K. KYLE
Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:
Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.
In ROBES the following line:
Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking. J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!
J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.
☞ For sale at cost and charges. ☜
100 BARRELS,
of various kinds and qualities.
☞ Persons indebted **must call and settle.**
Feb 16 92-tf

Agricultural Tools.
GRAIN CRADLES;
BRIAR HOOKS;
PLOWS and HARROWS;
HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS.
A full assortment of GOODS usually wanted by Farmers. C. E. LEETE.
May 14, 1860. 17-1m

Turpentine and Coopers' Tools.
HACKERS and HACKER WEIGHTS;
Dippers and Pullers;
Adze, Crose and Truss Hoops
Drivers, Punches and Rivets.
☞ Every article usually needed for Turpentine or Coopers. C. E. LEETE.
May 14, 1860. 17-1m

Provisions! Provisions!! Provisions!!!
10 BBLS. MACKEREL;
50 Bbls. HERRING;
25 " PORK;
20 " BEEF;
200 Bags CORN.
—ALSO—
COFFEE, SUGAR, SALMON;
SPICE, PEPPER and GINGER.
C. E. LEETE.
May 14, 1860. 17-1m

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.
THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.
Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SON.

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
27 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Feb'y 10, 1860. 91-1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.
Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the
WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,
A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.
Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.
CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

D. W. EVANS & CO.,
No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
GIFT BOOK HOUSE.
A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;
Worth from 50 cents, to $100,00.
BOOKS.
By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form
A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.
Send for a Catalogue.
It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.
GIFTS:
The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.
DISPATCH.
Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.
SAFETY.
We take the risk of all loss through the mail, if the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.
AGENTS.
Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.
☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.
☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.
☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
How to send for Books.
Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.
Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.
Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.
☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.
Send for a Catalogue.
Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO. 677 BROADWAY, New York.**
April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
Nathaniel Knight v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.
THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.
Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.
JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6w

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
Thomas C. Haltom v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.
THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.
Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.
JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce GEN. WILLIAM D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 30. 12tf

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.
WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-1y

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.
Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64-1y

TAKEN UP
BY JOHN BAKER, living twenty-two miles East of Carthage, near Rollins' Store, one mare—description as follows: One sorrel mare, supposed to be seven or eight years old, with some white in the face, and a white spot on the right hind foot. No other particular marks. The aforesaid mare has been viewed and appraised at Eighty Dollars. Taken up the 15th inst. on the lower end of Moore county.
JOHN D. DOWD, Ranger.
Moore county, May 17, 1860. 19*4tpd

Robeson County Superior Court.
WHEREAS, at Spring Term A. D. 1860, the Hon. J. G. SHEPHERD, Judge, presiding—It is ordered that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Robeson County, be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday of July next. All persons having business unsettled in the said Superior Court, are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday of July next, as aforesaid.
Witness, Alex. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 15th day of May, A. D. 1860.
A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
May 17, 1860. 19*3w

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY.
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,
JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL TURNING.
And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing & Turning, with despatch and on low terms.
SPRING BEDS.
These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use—recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.
We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.
All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.
MAKEPEACE & McKAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

Threshing Machines.
THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved
Thresher and Winnower,
manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.
These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.
PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:
Railway Chain Horse Power, $[illegible]
Lever, (superior,) [illegible]
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower, [illegible]
Terms cash, or approved note on interest.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot, the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,
J. B. TROY, Troy's Store
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville
Feb'y 25, 1860. 16*4m

ECONOMY!!
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,
Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES
MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.
Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.
J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 16*1yr

NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.
H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

$5000.
THE Subscriber has on hand, and will continue to make Extra Thick SPIRIT BARRELS, made expressly for shipping, by workmen of five years experience, every Barrel warranted, at his Shop 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, East side of the river, directly on the river road, where they can be had very low for Cash. Sample barrels can be seen at Messrs. Goldston & Fuller's, South-side Hay street, where all orders will be promptly filled. Also, Messrs. Page & Surles, near the market, are Agents.
K. M. WILLIAMSON.
May 7. 16*1m

State of North Carolina.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
J. G. Pinnix v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.
THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.
Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.
JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd